

APPLICANT(S): ANDERSON, Robert S. et al.
SERIAL NO.: 10/767,459
FILED: January 30, 2004
Page 2

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0007] beginning on page 2 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The P.Acne bacteria contain porphyrins. The two major porphyrins found in the P.Acne bacteria are coproporphyrin and uroporphyrin. Both are measured in urine analysis too determine liver and kidney problems. The peak absorption for coproporphyrin is 402 to 403nm and for uroporphyrin the peak absorption is at 406 to 407nm. Recent studies have indicated that a third porphyrin called protoporphrin is also present, which has a primary absorption point at 430nm.--

Please replace paragraph [0061] beginning on page 15 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--According to some embodiments of the present invention the electrical conductivity and/or electromagnetic conductivity of the epidermis may be increased or otherwise altered by applying an electrical and/or electromagnetic conducting medium 15 (e.g., as shown in Fig. 2), for example, a liquid suspension, lotion, gel, liquid, cream, or other suitable material to the surface of tissue 16. This addition to the skin surface may create, for example, a treatment zone that is more conducive of electric current than the naked skin, and may enable greater control over the effect of an electric current and/or electromagnetic radiation on the skin. Application of an electrical conducting medium and/or electromagnetic conducting medium to the epidermis may help control the variability of the epidermis's electrical resistance, for example, by reducing the epidermis's electrical resistance. According to some embodiments such an application may be desirable to reduce the electrical resistance and/or electromagnetic resistance of the epidermis, for example, to avoid excessive heating. Decreasing the electrical resistance and/or electromagnetic resistance of the outer layers of the epidermis, for example, may result in a more focused absorption of electrical and/or electromagnetic energy into the target cells (e.g., area 240 of Fig. 2A), and correspondingly less peripheral damage to the epidermis.--

APPLICANT(S): ANDERSON, Robert S. et al.
SERIAL NO.: 10/767,459
FILED: January 30, 2004
Page 3

Please replace paragraph [0070] beginning on page 18 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--At block 55 electric current and/or electromagnetic radiation may be transmitted to the fold of skin, using, for example, treatment device 12. In one embodiment the fold of skin placed between two or more energy transmission elements may enable electricity and/or electromagnetic radiation to be conducted through a path comprising, for example, the epidermis, the dermis, the hypodermis, and then back through the dermis and the epidermis. In other embodiments the path may include the epidermis, the dermis, and may then extend back through the epidermis. Other suitable paths may be affected. In the case where the target tissue is in the hypodermis, the differing heat resistances of the skin layers may result, for example, in approximately 10 times more energy being deposited into adipose tissue elements in the hypodermis, as compared to other tissue elements in the epidermis and dermis. This may enable, for example, heating of adipose or other cells without significant heating of the cells in the epidermis and dermis. According to some embodiments of the present invention, ultrasonic waves, Intense Pulsed Light (IPL), laser pulses, blue light, electric current, and other suitable types of electromagnetic radiation may be transmitted to a target area, thereby modifying fat cells, acne bacteria, tattoo ink collections, or other target cells without significant heating or other modification of the cells in the epidermis and dermis.--